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Original Sketch.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Side Glances at the Fashionables.

No. 2.

Man is a gregarious animal. He is fond of the society of his fellows. From his advent in Eden down to these latter days of Mormonism and Secession, his history is written in the chronicles of families, tribes, societies and nations. It is his normal condition to be social, for solitude is a penance to his spirit that is endurable only when some greater evil drives him from the companionship of his brothers. But this normal condition of the human mind, like a young tree full of sap, has its exuberances of growth, which blacken in death, when the flush of the unnatural causes which produced them, passes away. Such are the prejudices and animosities which spring up between religious sects and political parties. They are the offspring of unnatural excitements, drawing tense, for a time, the bonds which hold together particular societies, but perishing at last, leaving nothing but ashes and dust to crumble in the grasp of those who once clung to them fondly. Such are the fanciful freaks of fashion, whose hints are the statutes of modern sociality. Such are the lines of distinction drawn between the rich and the upright poor; between the descendants of wealthy and aristocratic ancestors and those who are denominated *parvenus* by established respectabilities. Such are many of the rules and usages which govern the arrangement and management of social parties, and which seem to be particularly the speciality of the little village in which I live.

It is not long since that I found myself standing bolt upright in a room "filled to overflowing" with other persons, of both sexes, also standing. Room for locomotion there was none. In fact you could scarcely find space enough to straighten up one knee when preparing the other for its relaxing rest. The people in the room talked and laughed, and laughed and talked, the ladies at the piano sang and played and played and sang, the silent folks in the corners, mused and stared and stared and mused, but to me it seemed that the chief purpose of the assemblage was to ascertain how much *standing up* could be done, in a given time, in a common sized village parlor. Of course I enjoyed myself hugely. Cross-eyed people always do. But as they answer those who speak to them without apparently looking at them, and, as their eyes seem to be glancing everywhere in general and nowhere in particular, it is always hard to tell, from their physiognomy, on what particular subject, or in what particular manner, their thinking apparatus is employed. For my own part, my enjoyment, on the occasion referred to, did not consist so much in any indulgence in the general source of amusement, viz: *standing on one foot and resting the other*, as in the absorbing sense of wonderment which seized upon me at what I saw and heard. I wondered that some men and some women could be so vain and weak as to believe themselves the wittiest and most intelligent persons in the room. I wondered that any person should come there for the purpose of having her faultless neck and shoulders (that one day must be shrouded, whatever fashion may say) made the gossip of sarcastic and wanton tongues. I wondered that the human voice, tuned by the hand of God himself, should, for fashion's sake, be affected into squeaks and quiverings, "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh." I wondered that lady should vie with lady in richness of apparel, when her fellow-creatures are suffering for want of bread, and when her husband or father owes poor men debts he cannot or will not pay. I wondered that in society thus composed, the yearnings of the heart should be utterly stilled, the lover for the sake of propriety, keeping aloof from his love, the husband playing the agreeable to the wife or daughter of his neighbor, and the wife smiling languidly upon some other cavalier than the lord of her bosom. Filled with astonishment as I reflected upon these things, my consciousness fell into a trance, from which I was awakened by a sharp punch in the region of the fifth rib. I looked, and behold the standing committee had resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the supper table, with leave to stand again after supper, and were now elbowing their way with all possible speed, toward the dining-room. I was about to exclaim with the preacher of old, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" but when I beheld the munificence with which the kindness of the host and hostess, had prepared their table, how scrupulous and assiduous were their attentions to their guests, and how kindly and generously all this was intended, I could only excuse the lavish extravagance, and say to myself, "Well, it's the fashion!" CROSS EYE.

Purity in those who rule must ever keep a proportionate place with the progress of knowledge in those who obey.

It isn't so bad to be too young for dignitaries as too old; time will destroy the first objection, but confirm the second.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, July 6, '62.

SIR:—All has been excitement with us for the last two weeks on account of Gen. McClellan making a strategical movement, and changing the front of his army.

On the 23d of June, (Monday) McClellan engaged the enemy on the right and drove them in, when he commenced changing his position before Richmond. He had three days hard fighting. There was great loss on both sides. When the army fell back over the Chickahominy river, we made another stand, and had two days heavy fighting there, while the main army was still moving on across the White Oak Swamp where we were encamped. This point was on the extreme left wing of the army. On Saturday, the 28th, our division got orders to move across the swamp. All was ready. We moved off, for the other side of White Oak Swamp, in the direction of James river, on the Charles city road. We were marched about three miles the other side of the swamp where we were thrown off the road into camp, to await the coming on of the balance of the army, as we were to be the rear guard of the army from this point. "Not the rear guard of the imperial army of France," but the rear guard of the grand army of the Potomac. We passed the night quietly, excepting the tramp of troops moving. Sunday morning came and with it was a little excitement for Sunday morning. A squadron of cavalry had gone down the road a piece, reconnoitreing, when they were attacked by 400 rebel cavalry which brought them into camp "a jumping." They came up the road after our fellows like a pack of fiends, yelling and halloing until they rode on a snag that was in the way. We had two masked batteries planted down the road a piece, and just as the last of our fellows got past them and the front files of the rebels came up, the cannoniers let loose on them with shell and canister among them. It made "a scatterment," you better believe. They killed about 25 and took 18 prisoners. Among the prisoners was one major and several other officers. The major was leading them. The major was wounded so badly that he died shortly after he was taken. The balance of the day was quiet, except fellows looking through regiment after regiment for friends and relatives as they passed along.

The reserves came up at last, and I had the pleasure of taking by the hand Adj't. Gaither, of our town, as they passed along. The Adjutant was slightly wounded in one of the fights before Richmond. He looks well, and makes a good appearance as an officer.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, we took up our line of march again onward towards the James river. We were all night and until 9 o'clock next morning, making a march of eight miles. Our progress was so slow on account of getting the heavy artillery along, together with the baggage trains.

Monday, the 30th day of June, our rear guard, or rather part of it, the division behind us, was attacked, when a severe battle took place again. The rebels followed us up. They could travel much faster on account of having no baggage trains or any thing to bring with them. We were all run into line of battle again and kept standing all day. The fight was awful to listen to. The gun boats got a range off of the river and just belched shells and canister into their ranks. There was a perfect slaughter of them. That night our company was sent out on picket. We had only 15 men with Lieut. Conley, Serg't. Lawrence and myself. There were two other companies sent out at 10 o'clock that night to support us, but nothing occurred. The next morning there was a whole brigade sent out to us. The place was on a big road into which a great many other roads led. It was a splendid place for a flank movement, if it had not been watched closely. About nine o'clock we were drawn quietly off. There were only two regiments left in the rear from this point—ours and the 85th New York. During this time it had rained very hard, and the mud was knee deep. We had nothing to eat for 48 hours, but two crackers. The teams were sticking in the mud when we caught up, and we had to heave out crackers, salt, pork, sugar and every thing else to get them along to keep the trains from being cut off by the enemy. Some places they could not get the empty wagons along.—When we came up to where all the trains were, we halted. The 85th was in our rear when the enemy came upon them and began to throw some shells, whereupon they got up and "skedaddled." The next thing we knew was Gen. Wesel rode up and ordered the 101st back to take their place. They were just making the mud fly in their "skedaddle. Capt. May, who is acting Colonel of our regiment, in absence of the Lieut. Col. and Major, left faced the regiment, and marched us back again through the mud about one mile, where we formed our line of battle along the road. While we were marching back an artillery officer rode up to our Col. and wanted to know what regiment that was that run. Said they would have let the enemy take his battery of two guns that was supporting them. We had to stay there all that day and that night and the next day until 9 o'clock at night. We could see the enemy all the time, in shooting distance, but were not allowed to bring on an attack. Gen. Wesel was in a great sweat about us, to know how we would get out of the snap we were in, and he was afraid to send up reinforcements for fear of bringing on an attack, and did not know how to get us out, for we were surrounded on all sides except one corner where we had to come out under cover of night along a fence where the mud was knee deep. Gen. Wesel gives our acting Col. great praise for getting us out of the snap. Captain May makes as good, if not better Col., than we have ever had. I would sooner follow him than any other officer that has ever tried to handle the regiment. He is no slouch, I tell you.

I don't think we lost many wagons and mules in this strategical movement of McClellan's drawing the rebels away from Richmond. The provisions that were thrown out, were generally picked up by the rear guard. So they did not get much in the eating line. I saw mules that were hitched to wagons driven into swamps over head and ears, and, of course, left. It was lucky if the drivers got out in all cases. Every thing that they could not get along was burned up in piles—officers' trunks and everything else. A great many regiments burned their knapsacks in piles, with all except what was on their backs. I suppose you have heard of the death of Col. Samuel W. Black, and most of the officers in his regiment. The Colonel was shot in the hollow of the eye and nose. McClellan has given them an awful raking since the commencement of changing his front.

Lieut. Mullin has been sick for two or three weeks, not able to wait on himself. He was sent to the landing in an ambulance, and I suppose will be either shipped home or to some hospital until he gets better. Lieut. Conley was in command of us through all our trials in this movement. We can only muster from 15 to 16 men in our company for duty. It takes hard work to muster 200 men in the regiment for duty. When I say duty, I mean good, effective men. If there is any thing difficult to be done, Gen. Wesel always calls on the 101st, instead of some of his New York regiments that muster 6 and 7 hundred men. He places more confidence in our regiment than any he has in his brigade, even if it is so small. Lieut. Beegle, of Capt. Compher's company, is acting aid to Gen. Wesel.

I suppose you are not aware of our division changing hands. It is not commanded by the old grey haired veteran, Gen. Casey, any longer. Gen. Peck is our division commander now. He is a first rate General, too. He knows how to do things up. He dont leave a stone in the way unturned. The change took place after we were moved to White Oak Swamp. Gen. Casey was assigned to another command, but I don't know what. Let him be where he may, he has our good wishes for his future welfare.

The whole army is lying here, in and about 3 miles from the James River. They are on the march right back again. On the 4th day of July, the 86th birthday of our National Independence, Gen. McClellan reviewed all the troops on the Peninsula. I suppose it was to see how they looked after wading through the mud, and fighting their way here.

There have been a great many troops landed here. Some of our sick were down at the landing, they had their boots blacked and nice white gloves on. Looked like as if they came right out of a band-box. Wait until they see a few of the swamps, rains and mud of this Peninsula, and they won't look so nice, especially if they have to do like we have done all the time, lie down in the rain and mud any place. A Lieutenant of our regiment was down at the landing, the other day, when some of the new troops arrived. He pushed himself up to some that were landed and standing on the bank, when a colloquy took place between him and the troops.

Officer—"Well, boys, how do you like it?"

New Troops—"Oh! we have seen h—ll!"

Officer—"How is that?"

New Troops—"Why, we have not seen a bite of soft bread for three days!"

I wonder what they would think if we were to tell them we had seen nothing but crackers since last March.

You have heard, I suppose, that the Hopewell Company were all taken prisoners, while out on picket, except 15 men. Captain, Lieutenant and all went it.

I have nothing more to tell you (and I suppose I have written too much already) except that the whole army has been lying motionless since we came here. On the 3d of July a column of our troops went out and cut off a rebel battery and took it, together with a lot of prisoners.

There is one thing that ought to be done; that is, stop putting a guard around the rebels' property. They would not guard ours if they were like us. They will charge you a half dollar for a chicken that weighs a pound, after being picked. They have no feeling for us, and you dare not say a word for fear of a Provost Guard taking you up. It is all humbug, this thing of saving their property and leaving the soldiers starve on account of them not taking a fair price for their produce. Yours, &c.,

J. B. HELM.

WHAT THURLOW WEED SAYS.

The ensuing extract is from the Albany *Evening Journal*, the accredited organ of William H. Seward, edited by his fast friend Mr. Thurlow Weed. It is a fact which Democratic journals have often set forth, and have as often been assailed for so doing by Republican newspapers all over the country. If Thurlow Weed is a secessionist and a traitor for speaking as he does, so be it; he is no doubt able to take care of his own head. But listen to what he says:

"The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, avowed that they were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This is too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper book a fire brand, North Carolina could never have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ultra Abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating horrors they helped to create, and thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of the Rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering reunion difficult, if not impossible."

Jeems, my lad, keep away from the gals. Ven you see one coming, dodge. Just such a critter as that young un' cleaning the door-step on 'tother side of the street, fooled yer dad, Jimmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might have been in California hunting dimes my gen."

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the XXXVII Congress ends to-day. The country may be congratulated on the abatment of this nuisance. No Congress assembled since the foundation of the Government has reflected less honor and brought more disgrace upon the nation.

When this Congress assembled in extra session on the 4th of July, 1861, at the call of the President, the civil war was just beginning. The country anticipated that the rebellion would be subdued before another anniversary of American independence. The immense resources of the loyal States, the unanimity of the Northern people, and the unlimited supply of men and money freely placed at the disposal of the Government, inspired unbounded confidence in the speedy downfall of the rebel confederacy. But a dark cloud has overcast all these bright prospects. Our military strength has been frittered away, our money squandered, our hopes dimmed. Disaster and defeat have followed close upon the heels of blundering mismanagement. Rebellion has grown in strength and acquired the prestige of victory; and worse than all, that patriotic enthusiasm which one year ago inspired the masses to volunteer in defence of the country, has sensibly diminished.

This gloomy state of affairs is directly attributable to the insane and reckless course pursued by the majority in Congress. Their acts seem to have been intended to strengthen rebellion and disgust the loyal Union and Constitution-loving people of the Northern and Border States. When Congress met in extra session, party and sectional ideas were for the moment forgotten in enthusiasm for the Constitution and the Union. The purposes of the war were declared in a resolution adopted with remarkable unanimity. Banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, the announcement was solemnly made that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. A hundred times has Congress ruthlessly trampled under foot this solemn pledge to the nation. It was scarcely given before the Abolitionists commenced their machinations for the overthrow of the Union and the old system, recognizing negro equality, upon its ruins. Departing, from the National platform, they have left nothing undone to produce discord and division among the people, and to strengthen the rebel cause in the border States. Every question which has caused discussion at the North, and interrupted the harmony and unity conspicuous at the commencement of the war; has been raised by the Abolitionists in Congress. Nearly every disaster to our arms is traceable to their meddling interference. Their "On to Richmond cry!" produced the disaster at Bull Run. Their jealousy of McClellan caused the recent repulse before Richmond. Their unceasing agitation of the negro question has strengthened the rebellion in the rebel States, and weakened the Union cause in the border States.

Had Congress acted with common patriotism and honesty, how different might now be our prospects. Had it adhered faithfully to the national platform and conducted the war to the sole end of suppressing rebellion, maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union, instead of wasting its energies upon emancipation, confiscation, negro brigades, homestead bills, the conduct of generals in the field, and other irritating questions, which weakened the Northern people by introducing discord and to the same extent encouraged rebellion—had Congress ignored these topics and resolutely excluded from its deliberations everything except what related to furnishing the Government with the means necessary to put down this rebellion, the nation might not now bewail disasters in the field and look with sorrow upon a beclouded future.

But the majority instead of cultivating unanimity and confidence have done everything to destroy both. The most reckless partizanship and corruption have characterized their proceedings. They have studied to insult Northern conservatives. They have devoted much of their time to carrying out that wretched summary of sectionalism, the Chicago platform.—They have wasted the public lands and stolen the public money. They have squandered funds needed for the prosecution of the war, in purchasing and maintaining gangs of worthless negroes. They have encouraged the inundation of the Northern States with fugitive slaves. They have patronized corruption and winked at fraud when the wrong doers happened to be "friends of freedom." They have done what they ought not to have done, and left undone what they ought to have done, and there is no health in them. The best act of this Congress is that by which it terminates its wretched existence.—*Patriot & Union, July 16.*

☞Some ingenious musical wag wrote the following novel "catch" which was set to music in such a way as to make the audience laugh out loud. It is quite romantic to read, but ludicrous to hear sung:

"Ah! how Sophia, can you leave
Your lover, and of hope bereave!
Go fetch the Indian's borrowed plume,
Yet richer far than that your bloom;
I'm but a lodger in your heart,
And more than one, I fear am not."

The music of these lines was so arranged as to make one voice cry out:

"A house a fire! fire! fire!"

While a second chimed in:

"Go fetch the Ingines! fetch the Ingines!"

And a third called out:

"I'm but a lodger! but a lodger!"

The reader will easily see how this ludicrous pronunciation was produced. It was quite as good as a comedy.

From the American Agriculturist.

Preserving Fruit--Best & Cheapest Way.

For several years past we have been trying to abolish the old mode of preserving fruits, viz: the addition of pound for pound of sugar, and stewing them down to an indigestible mass in order to make them "keep." Our efforts in this direction have been in a measure successful; the high price of sugar this year will do much towards the adoption of the newer and better mode. All kinds of fruits can be preserved for a year, or more, with the use of little or no sugar, and at the same time retain nearly all of their natural flavor. The process is not more difficult, and is less costly than the stewing process, while the fruit is far more delicious and healthful. The whole operation depends upon simply heating the fruit through, and then keeping it entirely free from the access of air.

FRUIT JARS.—Periodically, as the fruit season approaches, there are numerous fruit jar inventions, patented and otherwise, brought before the public with wonderful assurance and an indefinite number of extravagant recommendations. Some seal with wax, others with India rubber and cast iron; in some the tops are screwed on; in others, wedged; and in others wired. Some tin, some glass, and some stone, but *all* are "perfect," if the claims of the inventors and manufacturers are fully credited. We have tried most of these fruit jars, and while many of them are good, our experience has led us to adopt the cheapest kinds of glass bottles and jars. Tin cans are not safe. While in a majority of cases they may answer well for a season or two, there is always danger of their corrosion, or rusting, and consequent production of poisonous salts of tin. Besides, it is desirable to have the fruit in transparent vessels so that it can always be examined. Good well-glazed stone-ware bottles and jars are not objectionable on account of corrosion, but they are opaque, so that the contents can not be seen, and are but little cheaper than cheap glass.

During the past year we have kept several bushels of fruit of different kinds, always in good condition, and the portion now unused is almost as fresh and delicious as when first picked. For keeping, we have used all sorts of *glass* bottles and jars, holding from a pint to two quarts each—including several of the patent jars with caps of various patterns. Among these were a dozen glass jars with India rubber rings expanded by a compressing screw, of the common years' sorts; this fruit was lost. Of about one hundred pieces, not one lost one.—There is hardly a place handy of whatever form that can not be turned to account for preserving fruits—even junk bottles, soda-water bottles, jars, etc., etc. The *best* form is a wide-mouthed quart bottle or jar, the neck drawn in to give a shoulder for the cork to rest upon. For the larger fruits wide necks are needed; for the smaller, berry fruits, narrow necks answer perfectly.

PREPARING THE FRUIT.—Our method is, to put the fruit in a preserving kettle of some kind—a glazed iron kettle, or even a tinned one, or a tinpail will do—and sweeten it with just sugar enough to fit it for the table. The sweetening is added in the form of a syrup made by boiling from one to three pounds of sugar (usually 2 lbs.) with one quart of water. The more juicy fruits, such as strawberries, require less syrup while pears and quinces require more. The fruit is heated with the syrup just long enough to scald it *through*. Some prefer to use less sweetening and add more when the fruit is to be used. Others use no sugar; they think the fruit keeps just as well, and preserves its aroma better without any sugar. We prefer to use all the sugar that is to be needed, believing that the fruit will probably keep more certainly and it is then always ready to pour out at once upon the table. The fruit to be preserved should be in good condition—ripe but not over-ripe, nor containing any decayed portions. Tomatoes are peeled, and then cooked down one-half, as this makes a better sauce, and requires less bottle room.

TO BOTTLE THE FRUIT.—The bottles or jars are thoroughly cleansed, and each one fitted with a stopper. For these, soft corks are best; but they may be made of soft dry wood. For each bottle or jar we provide a little tin "patty-pan," (fig. 1,) costing ½ to 1 cent by the quantity. Tea-saucers will answer. For *cement* we heat together in an old tin basin or iron kettle, one pound of rosin, and 1½ to 2 ounces of tallow. This may be mixed in quantity, and melted from time to time as wanted. We formerly used a little over 1 ounce of tallow to one pound of rosin, but further experience is in favor of a softer cement, when the fruit is to stand in a cool cellar.—While the fruit is being heated as above described, the bottles are well warmed by setting them near the fire and frequently turning them; or better, by setting them in cold water in a wash-boiler and heating to the boiling point. The fruit being barely scalded *through*, it is dipped hot into the heated bottles, through a funnel if the bottle necks are small. This is done carefully, so as not to mash the fruit. The bottles are filled up to where the bottom of the stoppers will come; they are then jarred a little to make the air bubbles rise, and more fruit or syrup added if needed. The tops and necks are then wiped clean, inside and out and the stoppers put in, and sunk to a level with the top. The cement being warmed in the mean time, a little is dipped on over the stoppers to close them tightly. The bottles are then turned necks down into the little patty-pans, or saucers, (fig. 2,) and a quantity of cement dropped in to completely enclose the stoppers and necks. When cold the bottles may be set either side up. (fig. 2or fig. 3). The cooling will shrink the contents so as to create a strong inward pressure, but the patty-pans prevent the stoppers from being pressed in, and the cement shuts out air.

The whole process is simple and quickly performed. After the fruit is prepared, two persons will heat it, and put up 50 to 100 bottles in half a day. We prefer quart bottles as these furnish enough for once opening. If cork stoppers are used, they are rendered soft and pliable, and may be crowded into a small orifice, by first soaking them in hot water.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

Who denounced Democrats as Union Savers, because they advocated the right of all the States under the Constitution?

Republicans.

Who preferred a dissolution of the Union rather than a continuance of slavery and sustained personal liberty bills which contravened the Constitution?

Republicans.

Who openly nullified the acts of Congress, and counseled armed resistance to the enforcement of them?

Republicans.

Who nullified the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and appealed to the higher law?

Republicans.

Who would have allowed the negro an equal vote in the Government with the white man?

Republicans.

Who "loath and detest all laws which give or withhold political right on account of color?"

Republicans.

Who are "proud to live in a commonwealth where every man white or black, of every clime and race, is recognized as a man standing upon the terms of perfect and absolute equality?"

Republicans.

Who destroyed Democratic presses within one year?

Republicans.

Who robbed and plundered the Government in a single year of a larger amount, to use Mr. Dawes' language, a Republican member of Congress, than the previous administration had required to conduct the Government for four years?

Republicans.

Who incarcerated hundreds of men in forts and prisons for months in defiance of law?

Republicans.

Who for seven years have hated the South and slavery more than they have loved the Union?

Republicans.

Who, years ago, advocated the dissolution of the Union?

Republicans.

Who, like Horace Greeley, believe the white race is superior, who "propose to wait until time shall develop whether the white race shall absorb the black, or the black absorb the white?"

Republicans.

Who advocated the irrepressible conflict?

Republicans.

Who four years since inscribed on their banner "the States must be made all free, and under it we will march on to victory, after victory, conquering and conquer?"

Republicans.

Who are in favor of an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery bible and an anti-slavery God?

Abolitionized Republicans.

Who declare the Constitution to be "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell?"

Abolitionized Republicans.

Who justified the John Brown raid, and proclaimed him "as a hero true to his conscience and true to his God?"

Republicans.

Who, to achieve the freedom of the slave, "would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of slavery and the heaven of freedom, with carcases of the slain?"

Republicans.

Who denounced slaveholders as more criminal than common murderers?

Republicans. (See Helper.)

Who, six years ago, denounced our "government as worse than that of old King George?"

Republicans.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

"All accounts concur," remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "in saying that the dauntless bravery of the division of Pennsylvania Volunteers commanded by Gen. McCall, usually called the Reserve Corps, really saved the army of the Potomac. They were in the very front, and were attacked by superior numbers, during five successive days. But they always met the enemy bravely, fighting like veterans, and even when reduced to half their original strength and worn out by the battles of five days, they still showed no signs of flinching. With any less determined division than this in the front, our army might have been wholly destroyed or captured."

These Pennsylvanians have covered themselves with glory; ten thousand strong when first attacked by "Stonewall" Jackson, they now number less than one third that number. The slaughter of, and the courage exhibited by, the Old Guard at Waterloo did not surpass that of the brave sons of the Keystone in the series of battles just terminated on the Peninsula, in Virginia. In this intrepid division of the army our own county is nobly represented.

☞A northern editor predicts that "wool will be king." Prentice wants to know whether he means wool on the back of a sheep or wool on the head of a negro.

☞General George A. McCall, reported killed on Monday near White Oak Swamp, is not dead, but wounded and a prisoner.

☞The farmer is a conqueror who wins victories upon important fields—at the point of the plough-share.

☞Read not the writings of an egotist, if you would not come under the influence of the evil I.

☞Idleness, timidity, or shame, may keep us within the bounds of duty; and virtue runs away with the honor of it.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JULY 25, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON,
E. PROVIDENCE TP.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Bedford county will be held in the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Saturday, July 26th, 1862, for the purpose of adopting measures to aid in obtaining volunteers for the army of the Union in answer to the late call of the President of the United States. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock, P. M., and every person who feels interested in the cause, is earnestly invited to attend. It is desired to have persons present from all parts of the county.

MANY CITIZENS.

HON. EDGAR COWAN.—We have heretofore entirely refrained from saying any thing in regard to the course of Senator Cowan. We were always under the impression that he belonged to the radical wing of the "Republican" party, and, therefore, were slow to make up our mind as to his earnestness and sincerity when he began to act with the conservatives. Be[illegible] "Republican" friends by descanting upon the changed views and position of Mr. Cowan, knowing well that they would be deeply chagrined at the loss of so able and influential a champion as Edgar Cowan. But the action of the late "Republican" State Convention has not only convinced us that Mr. Cowan intends to be firm in his conservatism, but it has also given us an excellent reason for speaking in vindication of his official conduct. This immaculate and peculiarly unselfish representation of the *logalty* of Pennsylvania, read Mr. Cowan out of the "Republican" ranks in the following sinister, but nevertheless effectual manner:

"*Resolved*, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the U. S. Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a *true and faithful* representative of the *loyal* people of the State."

Now, when we call to mind the fact that Mr. Cowan was elected by the "Republicans," as well as Mr. Wilmot, nay, that he was preferred by them before Mr. Wilmot, and when we remember that Mr. Cowan, at last accounts, still claimed to belong to the "Republican" organization, we can apprehend, in all its unmitigated malignity, this covert attack upon the public character and patriotism of our conservative Senator. The resolution above quoted could not have been worded so as to convey in more forcible terms, the idea that the course of Mr. Cowan is *not* "manly, consistent and eminently patriotic," and that he (Mr. Cowan) is *not* "a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of the State." Against this false and devilish insinuation we feel it our duty to defend Mr. Cowan. We believe him still to be a "Republican," but his being such does not lessen our regard for him so long as he stands by the Constitution and the laws of the land. In these trying times we feel it our obligation to support officials when they do right, to condemn them when they do wrong, no matter to what party they belong. Mr. Cowan has stood up fearlessly, nobly, for the preservation of the Constitution, and though he has been unable to stem the torrent of fanaticism now sweeping over that rock of our liberties, he stands, unmoved and immovable, upon the foundation-stone of free government, proudly defying every element that would push him from his position. Nor can there be any doubt as to the people coming to Mr. Cowan's rescue. The issue made between him and Mr. Wilmot, by the "Republican" convention, will be fairly and fully tried in the coming campaign and there can be no fear for the result. Mr. Wilmot, with his abolition diabolism, will be repudiated; Mr. Cowan and conservative measures will be sustained.

☞Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation specifying the number of companies to be raised by each county under the late call for troops. Bedford county is called upon to furnish 2 companies.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—This redoubtable body of abolition secessionists assembled at Harrisburg, on Thursday, 17 inst., and after declaring themselves and their party the only loyal people in the State and thus, in effect, telling Jeff. Davis and Co., that the 232,000 Democrats of Pennsylvania are in sympathy with the rebel conspirators, they nominated Thomas E. Cochran (the inevitable Thomas) of York, for Auditor General, and W. S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General. Cochran is a regular leech upon the backs of the people. He has been in office and seeking office ever since we can remember any thing about politics. As for Ross, he is a kind of merman, hybrid, speckled, quadroon free-soil, octoroon pro-slavery demagogue, who might have made a first rate Judas had he lived something over 1800 years ago. These gentlemen are booked for oblivion, to date from the second Tuesday of October, or we are no prophet. John C. Knox and John W. Forney (*par nobile fratrum*) were the leading spirits in this "Republican" convention. They have at last been compelled to unmask themselves, and, now that the veil is torn from their faces, the people will no longer be deceived by their infamous shams and fraudulent pretences.

HOME NEWS, ETC.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, arrived at Bedford Springs on Monday night last. The Secretary is here, we understand, for the purpose of trying the waters of our Springs for the benefit of his health.

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HON. R. C. GRIER.—Judge Grier is at present sojourning at Bedford Springs. The Judge, though quite venerable in appearance, looks hale and hearty and seems to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long live this distinguished jurist, this true and faithful expounder of the law!

—o—

THE GREENSBURG ARGUS.—This sterling Democratic journal has donned a new dress and looks as fresh and sparkling as a sunrise in May. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity on the part of Father Laird, and hope that he will be fully rewarded for the pecuniary outlay incurred in the improvement of his paper.

—o—

TRUNKS, &c.—Mr. J. B. Magill has just received from the East, a large assortment of trunks, valises, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. He has some very fine ladies' dress trunks, which our fair friends are respectfully desired to examine for themselves.

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STRANGER IN TOWN.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinces us that not the D[illegible] pounding his medicines is alone concerned in the immense consumption of them; but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly, has these abilities and the success of his house shows that he uses them. ["Memphis Whig," Tenn.]

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CONCERT.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings last, the people of our town were favored with performances in the Court House, by the celebrated vocalists, Hudson Brothers, accompanied by H. M. Rogers, the well-known and greatly admired balladist. The Hudson Brothers are fine performers; in fact, we cannot say that we have ever heard them excelled. H. M. Rogers is decidedly the best male *soprano* we have ever heard. His voice is clear and very musical, articulating every note distinctly and melodiously. The performances of this troupe gave great satisfaction to the large audiences which assembled to hear them and we can say without hesitation, to the people of other places about to be visited by the Hudsons and Rogers, that a rich treat is in store for them.

—o—

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—We have been shown a specimen copy of a work about to be published, entitled "The History of the Great Rebellion," by Thomas P. Kettell, of New York, late editor of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

The volume exhibited to us gives a true and impartial account of the rise and progress of the rebellion. We can recommend it to our readers as an honest and straightforward book, "nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice." The second volume will be issued immediately upon the close of the war, and subscribers to this work will, therefore, receive a complete history of the present national troubles, from beginning to end. George W. Grove, of Pattonsville, is general agent for this and a number of the adjoining counties. He will be assisted in this county by T. H. C. Burch, Levi Daugherty and William A. Grove.

—o—

RIOT.—On Saturday night last a rather serious affair took place on the road between our borough and the Springs. A party of young men from town had gone out to the Springs, and while there, one of their number was insultingly addressed by a colored boy, also from town, whereupon some violence ensued between the parties, another colored "gem'an" participating in the squabble. As the party was returning to town, the carriage in which they were riding, was attacked by a squad of twelve or fifteen colored men, standing by the road-side, who hurled stones and other missiles at the vehicle as it passed them. Exasperated by this demonstration on the part of the blacks, the white boys sallied forth from their carriage and a "regular pitched battle" ensued. The result was that some half-a-dozen darkies were put *hors de combat*, whilst some of the whites were also slightly wounded. Knives and "shillelahs" were freely used in the *melee*. Such affrays as this are a disgrace to the community. Negroes ought to be taught proper behavior and when they conduct themselves as as they should, they ought not, and we have no doubt, will not receive any harsh treatment at the hands of white people.

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RECRUITING.— * * * * Thousands are rushing to the standard of the Government and Bedford county doing nothing. Shame! shame! it will be a burning and lasting shame upon us if we do not immediately come to the rescue. Who is willing to raise a Company? Who is willing to enlist for one year to crush the waning rebellion? Let the answer be, every able-bodied man. Come, sons of Bedford county, your brothers in arms require your assistance. Every one of you who can, come to the rescue.—[*Bedford Inquirer*.

Some people want to know why the editor of the *Inquirer* himself cannot respond to his patriotic call? Why is not Mr. Durborrow "willing to raise a company?" Why is he not "willing to enlist for one year to crush the waning rebellion?" He cannot answer these questions, by asking us whether we are willing to go if he goes, because, according to his editorial proclamation of last week, we are an "anti-war man," and, as we are bound to believe so veracious a sheet as the *Inquirer*, we, of course, could not think of trusting so dangerous a man as ourself in the ranks of the Union army. We might send runaway slaves back to their masters and do other treasonable acts of a like character. No, no, Mr. Durborrow! Since you have given us so clear an insight into our own heart, we can never promise to "go for a soldier," not even in the remote contingency of your own enlisting. Ask your editorial predecessor. He might accompany you. He has nothing else to do. Besides he isn't an "anti-war man." But the question is, will *you* go?

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PUBLIC MEETING.—We publish in this issue a call for a meeting to be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, next, "for the purpose of adopting measures to aid in obtaining volunteers for the army of the Union, in answer to the late call of the President of the United States." We hope that this meeting will be largely attended and that the "many citizens" who signed this call, *collectively*, will be present to append their names to the roll of volunteers, *individually*. It is a singular fact that there are always men (able-bodied men) who seem to think that their eloquence ought to induce their fellow citizens to volunteer, whilst at the same time their patriotic rhetoric does not seem to have the least effect upon their own precious selves. In view of this strange phenomenon in the recruiting service, we would suggest that people who are thus peculiarly gifted be called upon *to lead*, not merely in getting up patriotic meetings, but in [illegible] to the field of battle. The word has been long enough, "Go, Boys!" It is time that those who see the duty of others should have some faint glimpse of their own, and say, "Come, Boys!" The President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania tell us that 300,000 more men are needed. Will the *loyal* people be backward in volunteering their services? We mean *the* loyal people *par excellence*—those who are designated by the late exclusively loyal State Convention of the Republican People's party, by whom all opposed to that party are branded disloyal? Come, now, ye viper-tongued slanderers, if you are better patriots than your neighbors whom you revile, let us have the proof in your response to your country's call. You set yourselves up as *the loyal* portion of the community, *the Union* people of the country, as distinguished from others who disagree with your political views, but who avow themselves as patriotic, in every sense of the term, as yourselves. Your claim to this distinction is invalid until you *do more for your country* than those from whom you desire to be distinguished. Prove your superior devotion to the Union, now, or forever after hold your peace! Meanwhile, we do not wish our friends who disagree in politics with the class of patriots to whom we have just paid our respects, to imagine that *they* owe no duty to their country. Let us act conscientiously, honestly, manfully, with the spirit of American citizens, and let every one be prompted in his conduct by that true love of country, desire for the welfare of the people, whence emanate no false impulses, no sordid aspirations, no selfish intrigues, no hopes nor expectations save for the weal of this once happy, but now distressed and distracted nation.

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LARGE SNAKE.—Mr. Warner Hœrkens, of Colerain township, killed a black snake, a few days ago, on the mountain immediately east of the Springs, which (the snake, not the mountain) measured nine feet in length when despatched by said Hœrkens. Prompted by a curiosity to see so large a serpent, we, in company with some friends, ascended the mountain and found his snakeship perfectly defunct, and considerably shrunken, owing, doubtless, to the peculiar influences of the atmosphere in that elevated region.

LET THE LEGISLATURE BE CALLED TOGETHER.—While other States are preparing to offer additional inducements for enlistment, Pennsylvania appears to be taking no step which can lead to the same beneficial result. Governor Curtin, who must have returned from his recent visit to Washington well advised as to what was expected of the Commonwealth of which he is the Chief Executive should, ere this, have issued a call for a special session of the Legislature. A handsome bounty offered by that body would tend greatly to stimulate enlistments, and as every day is important in the present condition of our army, it is to be hoped that he will no longer delay.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CADWALADER,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va.,
July, 14, 1862.

ED. EDITOR:

You, perhaps, have been wondering what has become of your humble correspondent, and seat myself to inform you and your numerous readers that, so far, he and the rest of the Bedford county boys in this company have escaped the bullets of the enemy.

On the first of April we struck tents at Camp Patterson, near Philadelphia, and took up the line of march for the "Monumental City." The men on horse landed us in Baltimore in good time, and we encamped on the Fair Ground, until the 5th, when we again got aboard the cars and were whirled rapidly through to the capital of the United States, the city of "Magnificent distances." Here we encamped on Capital Hill, about one mile East of the city proper, and in full view of the Capital building, which is yet in an unfinished state, but will be, when finished, the finest building, perhaps, in the known world. Your correspondent visited the Senate chamber and House of Representatives, both beautiful rooms. If the deliberations and acts of the two houses were half as beneficial to the country, as the houses are beautiful, it would be far better for all concerned. There are a great many laborers employed on the Capital now and the work is fast approaching completion.

Our camp at Washington was in a healthy location, on the bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac. The view of the surrounding country is fine. On all sides can be seen forts, with their guns bristling in the sunshine, as if threatening death to any one that would dare harm our beloved Capital.

On the 27th of June, we again moved forward, and after passing in review of President Lincoln, we turned our horses towards the long bridge and crossed the Potomac and set foot on Virginia soil. About 5 o'clock in the evening we landed at our present location, some three miles below Alexandria, in a beautiful and very healthy place. The country is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The railroad to Manassas runs close to our camp. This road was built by the United States Government and there is little business done on it except Government business.

On the 26th of May, immediately after the defeat of Banks at Winchester, a portion of our company was detached to fill up a battery of artillery which was greatly needed to stop the advance of the rebel General Jackson and his army down the Valley of Virginia, and prevent his taking possession of Harper's Ferry and crossing over into Maryland. We arrived at the Ferry just in the nick of time, and took up our position on Bolivar Heights, about one mile beyond the Ferry.

In the two or three small skirmishes that took place, the Bedford county boys did nobly, standing beside their guns undaunted, never flinching, determined to chase the rebels and save their guns, or die in the attempt. They were as cool as "cucumbers," amidst all the firing and bursting of shells. It was a fair chance to see of what kind of stuff the boys from your county were made. If ever they should happen to be brought in contact with the enemy in the branch of the service they are drilled in, you will hear a good account of them or I am mistaken in my [illegible] Jackson did not for him, thought "discretion the better part of valor," and commenced retreating and made a forced march back to Winchester. Gen. Siegel being in command of us ordered the column forward. We followed Jackson to Winchester and there halted, to rest. On the 13th of June the army again moved forward and we were recalled to our regiment.

It is but justice to 1st Lieut. W. W. Anderson, of your own town, to state that he voluntarily went with us, preferring to go with his boys and sharing their hardships and privations, without any reward except the love of his men, to staying with the regiment where there was far more ease and comfort, thereby endearing himself to the hearts of the men that were with him. He is beloved by the whole company. The health of the regiment is good. The weather since we came here has been extremely hot and sultry.

Under the command of Col. R. B. Price, we are rapidly improving in the evolutions of the line, and our regiment bids fair soon to take rank among the best.

There are several regiments encamped around here, among the number I notice the 84th P.V., which was so badly cut up at Winchester, last March, where their commander, the gallant Col. Murray fell. They are here to take a little rest, which they stand greatly in need of. The regiment is very small, being reduced to scarcely four hundred men, all told.

If any more of the young men of your county want to enlist, there is a good chance here and great inducements in the late act of Congress, for enlistment, as they will receive one month's pay and $25 of their bounty money in advance, immediately upon their being mustered into the regiment. For the present I will close. More hereafter, if this suits. Yours truly,

BLOODY RUN.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting held July 4th, 1862, at the quarters of Company "E," Power's Zouaves (76th Reg P. V.) Capt. Henry L. Ryce, Hilton Head, S. C., the following preamble and resolutions, were drafted and passed expressive of the feelings of the company, on the death of our late brothers in arms, Watson W. King, Henry C. Pennell, Joseph T. Fetter and Jacob Huffman:

Whereas, The life of the soldier is more varied and he is called upon to witness more sad scenes than any other class of people. Death in every variety of form, becomes familiar to him, he sees his brother soldier pine and fade away in sickly climates, at other times burning fevers consume his comrade with an unbounded and uncontrolling rage, almost like fire.

Then, added to these, the deaths by violence during battle, we must conclude that death stares the soldier in the face in more ways, and in more abhorrent phases than falls to the lot of any other people. Still the soldier has sympathies as strong, and feelings as tender as others. We have been led to these reflections by the recent visitation of Providence, that has deprived us of four of our comrades. We mourn the loss, we grieve at the dispensation, we have condolence for their friends, and in order to show our kind feelings, and heartfelt sympathies be it

Resolved, That in the deaths of WATSON W. KING, JOSEPH J. FETTER, HENRY C. PENNELL and JACOB HUFFMAN, we feel that our ranks, have been thinned of them that it was our delight to hail as brothers; engaged in the same good work as ourselves, they were ever ready to do their full share of the hardships that a soldier's life si ever beset with, and never to shrink from any danger that he is subject to.

Resolved, That in the loss of such men, it becomes the duty of the survivors to tender their kind offices to the parents and friends of the deceased, as well as offer their condolence, for the loss of them who had endeared themselves to their associates, as well as to their friends.

Resolved, That any requests the friends of the deceased may make on Company E, with regard to the effects of the deceased, or to the final resting-place of their bodies, or any other matter in relation them, will be cheefully complied with.

Resolved, That the preceedings of this meeting, and a copy of these resolutions, be sent to the parents of each of the deceased. *Also*, that a copy be sent to each of the Bedford county papers for publication.

RICHARD P. PILKINGTON, Pres't.
ALEXANDER LYON, Sec'y.
James Middleton,
Isaiah H. Rawlins,
John W. Mittong,
Jonathan Cutler,
David S. Elliott,
} Committee.

ARRIVALS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The following is a list of arrivals at Bedford Springs from July 1, till July 23d:

G. E. Leonard, daughter and Miss Slack, Mt. Savage, Md.; J. P. Roman, Cumberland; Hon. Jas. Watson, Washington, Pa.; Jas. W. Jones, Lawrence F. Dickerson, Cumberland, Md.; S. Madara and Lady, Phil'a.; John A. Wright, Lewistown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Wedick, Miss Frost, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mercer and child, 2 Misses Mercer, Miss Roser, W. H. Mercer, Miss Lewis, G. Henderson, wife and 5 children, Mr. H. Henderson, child and nurse, Miss A. Henderson, S. F. Bodine and wife, Geo. G. Pilliner, Paul Graff, wife and son, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bose, Baltimore; Mrs. Paul, Geo. Brockman, Miss Van Ferson, Cumberland, Md.; D. Vandeveer, Mrs. E. C. Eby and daughter, H. C. Laughlin, Philadelphia; J. R. Williams, Berger Point, N. J.; Horace Williams, Newport, R. I.; Dr. S. Collins, James Gregg, Mrs. Bayfield, Amos Gregg, E. S. Courtney, W. B. Lambourn, E. S. Allmidt, Henry C. Jones, W. H. Osbourn, Mrs. Ann E. Wade, Mrs. R. Cohen, Miss Cohen, S. Holmes, Baltimore; A. Christy, St. Louis, Mo; John E. Faunce, J. H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Shoenberger, Maggie Blair, Master Blair and 2 servants, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Miss Richards, Pittsburg; J. J. Cohen, jr., Dr. Cohen, R. Leslie, N. F. Williams, G. B. Graf, C. A. Schaefer, jr., G. R. Dulaney and wife, Mrs. M. Rogers and daughter, D. M. Willson, Jos. R. Snyder and wife, W. R. Devries, Baltimore; Miss Annie Hamilton, Miss Butler, Judge and Mrs. Irwin, John H. Brown, Miss Hamilton, C. E. Swope, C. W. Rickettson, Mrs. B. T. Rickettson, S. W. Sample, Pittsburg; Miss Annie Cresswell, Miss Mary Curtin, H. McCormick, Philip Dougherty and wife, Miss Dougherty, Jas. D. Dougherty, F. Seiler, W. E. Dougherty, Theo. Adams, N. J. Jones, Jno. C. Kunkel, Mrs. A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg; Samuel Hart, Judge Grier, Miss Grier, Mrs. Smith, Thos. Woolman, John G. Divine, T. H. Reakirt, J. L. Fenimore and lady, Miss Rebecca Fenimore, Miss A. Morehead, W. S. Stewart, S. Robb, J. W. Logan, Mrs. J. Marr, C. M. Donovan, W. G. Moorhead, Miss Dora B. Moorhead, Miss Carrie F. Moorhead, Miss Clara A. [illegible], U. D. Budd, Thos. T. Hoopes, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Beach, E. F. Shoenberger, J. W. Riddle, P. H. Brice, Geo. C. Calhoun, C. Hill Brinton, Philadel'a; A. N. Smith, C. B. Smith and wife, Miss Hedrick, G. S. Gideon, wife & daughter, Washington, D. C.; Miss Black, Cumberland; H. M. North, Columbia; W. P. Wilson, Ed. Blanchard, Bellefonte; Capt. Powell, U. S. N., T. F. Atherton and wife, Pittston; Miss Alice Wilson, Centre co.; T. T. Tunstall, Alabama; J. P. Roman, Md.; L. W. Hall, M. C. Bayley, Blair co.; Mrs. Leonard, C. Slack, Maryland; Mrs. Eckert, Miss Mary Eckert, Miss Eckert, Reading; R. Guild, Missouri; James Condron, Hollidaysburg; Col. O. J. Dickey, H. E. Leman, Lancaster; D. M. Peck, C. A. Mayer, Lock Haven; Jas. Chiston, West River, Md.; Joseph H. Barnard, W. T. Harris, Bellefonte; Henry Moore & lady, Miss Kate Moore, Louisa Moore, Miss M. A. Zane, M. B. Cox and lady, Miss Annie Cox, Miss Ella Cox, Wheeling; L. O. Hudson, R. N. Hudson, H. M. Rogers, G. P. Hudson.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was a singular admixture of office-holders, abolitionists, horse-contractors, political mountebanks, old fogies and patriots—"black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey"—the pure Republican and the mixed—the Garrison Abolitionist and the more courteous People's party man—the renegade Democrat and the Know-Nothing—the Tariffite and the Free-trader, all in the most delightful commune with a place at the table for the absent "colored brother." It needed only the presence of Sambo to make the thing unique, and this defect was supplied as far as could be by the chivalrous and incorruptible Forney, who sought to make himself the more welcome to his new associates, by presenting them an illuminated photograph of the "colored brother" in full regimentals, with Hunter and Fremont as his aids. It was a happy conceit, and put the Convention in an excellent humor, the more so as it was quietly given out that Gen. Sambo was in treaty with his attached friend, the King of Dahomey, for two hundred regiments for the war.

The men in Convention, however, of the stamp of Forney were few—about half a dozen. A. K. McClure, Charles Gilpin and Morton McMichael were the chief fuglemen. John C. Knox presided, and made a stirring address laudatory of Secretary Stanton. Morton McMichael introduced the resolutions.—They are fair in temper, but not half so warlike as the occasion demands. They suggest nothing and promise nothing.

They, however, recognize the Republican party as the "people of the Lord," and David Wilmot as their great high priest, while they very considerately avoided the mention of the name of the intrepid Cowan. Thomas E. Cochran was nominated for re-election as Auditor General, and Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General. Mr. Cochran has always been an ultra Republican, Mr. Ross has belonged to several parties, and is always "in" for the main chance. The nominations, altogether, are as good as could be expected, and excellently reflect the character of the Convention.—*Constitutional Union*.

☞We will publish a synopsis of the Tax Bill as soon as possible; also the President's appeal to the Border State Congressmen and their reply.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, on the War.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter to the Hartford *Times*, condemning the use of his name as a Vice-President of the late war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that.

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South. I follow, gentleman, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be reestablished by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides are consigned to the grave, to the commiseration of the civilized world.

"Respectfully yours,
THOS. H. SEYMOUR."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Reported Capture of Cynthiana—Great Excitement at Newport and Covington.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A man came into Boyd's, on the Kentucky Central railroad, this morning, and reports that the town of Cynthiana, 66 miles from here, surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday to the rebels, after a half hour's fight. He says he saw Morgan and shook hands with him. Morgan's force numbers about 2,500.

A soldier who also came into Boyd's says that Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender of the town, and that Captain Anthony's company, from Newport, are all killed or made prisoners.

The excitement at Newport, and Covington is very high and increasing. The citizens are organizing rapidly for the defense of Newport, and the provost marshal arrests all sympathizers to-day.

DARING EXPLOIT OF A REBEL RAM!

The Ram Arkansas Escapes from the Yazoo River to Vicksburg.

REPORTED SINKING OF THREE OF THE UNION FLEET.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated Memphis, the 17th inst., says:

The Grenada *Appeal* has Vicksburg despatches of the 15th, announcing that the Rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, Capt. J. N. BROWN, came down the Yazoo river, sunk three of our gunboats, and arrived safe under the Vicksburg batteries.

The Rebel loss was 10 killed and 13 wounded.

The *Arkansas* is a very formidable boat. That she has come out is probably true. The rest is improbable.

Important from Warrenton, Va.

Federal Cavalry Pass Through White Sulphur Springs without Opposition.

WARRENTON, Va., July 18.—Our troops are in good spirits, in prospect of active operations.

The White Sulphur Springs have been visited almost daily, until our arrival, by the enemy's cavalry scouts; but recently a detachment of our cavalry passed there, toward Culpeper, without opposition.

The townspeople of Warrenton are courteous toward us. The ladies, rank secessionists as they are, treat us with dignified politeness, and at times with marked attention, evading any discussion of the affairs of the country. As in every town we have entered, black is the predominating color worn by the females. It is stated this town and vicinity turned out in the rebel volunteer service 700 troops.

The command of General Hatch is reported to have penetrated as far as Rapidan Station, on the Virginia Central railroad.

The following appointments have been made in General Banks' corps d'armee—Brigadier General Auger to the 1st division; Brigadier General Prince to the 1st brigade; and Brigadier General George S. Greene to the 2d brigade of the same division. All are well versed and experienced soldiers.

Important from Corinth.

Withdrawal of General Halleck from the Command of the Southwest.

CORINTH, July 16.—Gen. Halleck has just issued a special field order, saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behaviour and soldierly conduct which they exhibited on all occasions, and to express to the commanders of the army corps and their subordinates the warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation. He says the soldiers who so nobly did their duty, have accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, will, it is believed, soon bring the war to a close.

The War in the Indian Nation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The correspondence of the Leavenworth *Conservative* says:—A recent battle in the Indian Nation between detachments of the Kansas regiments under Col. WEER and a force of Rebels, resulted in the capture of 120 prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1500 head of cattle, 56 loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage and 50 stand of arms.

Col. RITCHIE, who is in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that Chief JOHN ROSS was about to join the expedition with some 1500 warriors. Colonel SOLOMON, of the 10th Wisconsin, had also captured 40 prisoners, and 400 mounted Cherokee and Osage Indians had come into our camp with white flags and carrying their guns with their muzzles pointing downwards. About 250 negroes belonging to Rebel half-breeds are now *en route* for Fort Scott.

☞The account of the rebel ram *Arkansas* running down and scattering our gun-boats, at Vicksburg, is confirmed.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Cancer—The days of "brilliant operations" are no more. The discovery of Holloway's Ointment dispensed with the necessity of the knife, which frequently endangered the life of the patient. Thousands of females have been cured of cancer in the breast by the medicating action of the Ointment, and their lives spared to their families. The salve follows the cancer in its tortuous winding, and imperceptibly but thoroughly and painlessly eradicates it from the system. The Pills cleanse and purify the blood. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 169

FINAL NOTICE.

The accounts of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker, must be settled immediately. All debtors are notified to come forward and make payment, as in case of neglect the only notice hereafter will come to them by the hands of an officer. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25th.—tf.

THE HISTORY OF THE

GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

GEORGE W. GROVE, Agent.

Assistant Agents, T. H. C. BURCH,
LEVI DAUGHERTY,
WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

Prothonotary's Notice.

Justices of the Peace and other officers entitled to receive the acts of Assembly for 1862, are hereby notified that they have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for delivery.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Bedford, July 25, 1862.—tc.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber, executor of the last Will and Testament of Mary Ann Buxton, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August next, the following described tract of land, late the property of said deceased, viz:—A tract of land, adjoining lands of Susan Tewell, on the East, Mrs. Howser, on the West, E. Northcraft and David Walter, on the North, and Moses Iiams on the South, contoining about

ONE HUNDRED & NINETY FOUR ACRES,

about one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timber land. The buildings are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Double Log Barn, Spring House and other out-buildings. There is also a considerable apple orchard on the premises.

Possession given on the first of April next.

☞Terms—CASH.

FREDERICK BUXTON,
July 25, 1862.—4t Executor.

Bedford English School.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal,
J. G. FISHER, Assistant.

Fall quarter begins Aug. 18, and continues 11 weeks.

CHARGES: Principal's room, $5.00; Assistant's room $2.00 to $4.00, according to studies pursued.

A Normal class will be formed and instruction given daily in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Good boarding can be had at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week.

No pupil will be taken for less time than a quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Rooms in the Union School-house. Pupils will have the use of all necessary apparatus, Maps, Globes, Charts, &c.

Bedford, July 18, 1862.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the books, vendue list, &c., of the estate of John S. Statler, deceased, are placed in the hands of John Smith, Esq., in Schellsburg, for settlement and collection.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, *Adm'r.*

July 18. *With the Will annexed.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the money in the hands of William Keeffe, administrator d. b. n., c. t. a., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford township, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 4th day of August next. at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John W. Crisman, administrator of the estate of Miranda Rickel, dec'd., O. E. Shannon appointed auditor to settle the exceptions to said account, report the facts and make distribution. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John Cessna, Esq. vs. Joseph Leasure & John Gordon. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 6, February Term, 1862. On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., J. P. Reed appointed auditor to make distribution, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

BAD NEWS AND GOOD NEWS.

Richmond is not yet taken, Beauregard has not been surrounded, nor was peace declared on the 9th of June. In consequence of which Cotton Goods of all kinds have advanced 50 per cent. in New York and Philadelphia. But in order that those in want of articles, in that line, may be accommodated at *reasonable rates*, J. B. FARQUHAR, *Mann's Corner, Juliana street*, will sell for 30 days at OLD PRICES.

Remember, now is the time to call, as all kinds of goods will certainly advance.

July 18, 1862.

ESTATE OF JONATHAN HORTON, *dec'd.*

All persons interested in the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report the facts and make distribution of funds in the hands of Oliver Horton, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Mann & Spang, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 19th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. G. H. SPANG, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

Public Sale of

DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S REAL ESTATE

IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Monroe township, on Saturday, August 16, 1862, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The Real Estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres, neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a Three Story Weather-boarded Log House, Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, of which 12 acres, at least, are meadow, the balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and contains a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
July 18, 1862.—at Administrators.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, cutting timber, making roads, &c., on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, as the law will hereafter be enforced against all offenders.

FREDERICK SCHNEBLEY.

July 11, 1862—3t.

Examiner's Notice.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Craine for a rule to take depositions, in perpetuam memorium rei, on motion, J. P. Reed appointed examiner. The undersigned will attend to the duties of this appointment on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the house of Paul Mock, in Claysburg, Blair county, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where the widow and heirs of Robert McKnight, John P. McKnight and James McKnight, dec'd., and all others interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Exam'r.

July 11, 1862.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the petition of David Evans, for partition of the Real Estate of James Burns, deceased, the undersigned appointed Commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts, hereby notifies the parties interested that he has fixed upon the 11th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, for attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 11, 1862. Commissioner.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box:

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COE & CO., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the

MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;
Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid
Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:
Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;)
Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped
Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

ESTATE OF HENRY SWARTZ, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Swartz, Late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted unto the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immidiate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
June 27.—6 tsat. Executor.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in St. Clair and Union townships, being the mansion farm, containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McDonald's heirs, Conrad Claycomb's heirs and John Claycomb: Also, one other tract of land situate in St. Clair township, and containing one hundred and forty six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, George Vickroy, John McDonald's heirs and Thomas Blackburn, leaving a widow, Alice McDonald, still living, and issue, viz: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of the eldest son, Daniel M'Donald, dec'd., to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, state of Iowa, and Daniel M'Donald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 28th July, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 4, '62.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
July 4, 1862—1y.

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield, vs. Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Milla, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Sleighter, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 1, May Term, 1862.

Breve de Partitione Facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Clingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R. H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1828, recorded in Record Book S, page 419, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1836, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the Will annexed, of John S. Statler late of Napier township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clairsville, all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate can produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
June 27.—6tat. With the Will annexed.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

THE PHILADELPHIA

DOLLAR WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Is Printed Every Saturday,

IN CLEAR TYPE, and on PURE WHITE PAPER. It contains all the matter of general interest in the DAILY JOURNAL including news from all parts of the world, and editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise.

Besides this, a liberal space is devoted to current literature, agricultural intelligence, scientific, and art items and such other matter as may make it especially acceptable for family perusal.

The JOURNAL is widely known as a high-toned, national paper in politics, and it will be devoted, faithfully and ardently, to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, sustaining measures, not men.

The postage on the WEEKLY JOURNAL to any part of the United States, will *be only* 26 *cents when paid to the office in advance.*

Any person sending us a Club of *twenty or more* will be entitled to an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

Subscriptions and Remittances to be addressed to

ALBERT D. BOILEAU,
Publisher of the Dollar Weekly Journal,
No. 108, *South Third Street,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!.

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, *Arch Street.*

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers.* He has also added

STOVE STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeador to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
PROPYLAMINE HOW LONG STANDING,
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Official Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

May 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
Pure Crystalized Chloride Propylamine,
Pure Propylamine Liquid,
Pure Propylamine Concentrated,
Pure Iodine Propylamine,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolly, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith? Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S. H. TATE, Clerk.
John J. Cessna, Sheriff.

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c.. I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,
Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably cash, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, brecelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
Livery Stable
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and warranted non-explosive, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; Grass and Grain SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at lowest cash prices.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

Also,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa,

Also.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can do well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, these are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor woundas and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horse and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

May 16, 1862. J. & S. S. LUTZ.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage horse is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
Philadelphia,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RITCHEY,
June 27, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Moses, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r,
June 27.—6tat. Residing in Bedford tp.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
June 27.—3 tsat. *Treasurer.*

John Cessna. O. E. Shannon.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

JOHN SORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific Excitemen t!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. H. DEFIBAUGH.